





# The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1855.

Correspondence of The Shelby News.

## From Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 15, 1855.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:

In my last, from Chicago, I stated the price of town lots several miles from town. On the day of our arrival, there was a large sale of such lots, very numerous attended by strangers, many being from Kentucky. Carriages were provided by the sellers, to convey persons desirous to attend the sale. The bidding was spirited, especially for lots that faced upon the river, such selling for from \$2,000 to \$3,500, size 50 by 125 feet, three miles from the court house. As for the value of inside lots, fancy, friend HENRY, a small piece of ground, containing not more than as many square feet as The Shelby News domicile covers, 80 feet by 125, on a street for private residences, for which \$24,000 was demanded, with the assurance of its being a great speculation at that price. True, it was on one of the most beautiful avenues in the world, with marble palaces looking down upon it, and out upon the wide lake, whose restless waters changing, in the distance, from dark to the brightest green, and blending in deep blue with the horizon that appears to encircle them, gleaming here and there over its surface with sudden lines of silver, appearing and vanishing like electric lines upon the waves, or wreathing with the same silver fringe the prows and sides of the white-sailed ships that swayed gracefully before the wind upon its surface. The gaily painted locomotives, with their trains continually passing on piles driven out in the lake along its whole front, all forming a splendid shifting panorama of beauty, that renders this a lovely avenue indeed, and destined some day to rival any other in the world, for magnificence and beauty. An avenue for millions with but few sites to select from. We could not think Chicago to be a healthy city, although we saw no sickly hue; but the most perfect appearance of healthy yet sickly streets, being all laid with plank, after every rain, the water stands, splashing up and down, to the tread of horses and wheels of carriages, in a manner anything but agreeable. Houses are going up in every direction, yet do not keep pace with the demand for them. The demand for mechanics of every kind is very great, and the wages very high. The markets are well supplied with meat, very fine fish, excellent vegetables, and miserable fowls, that appear to have had the shingles. We were much astonished, after making up our minds as to some long-legged, purplish blue, skinned carcasses being sand-hill cranes, to learn they were Turkeys. Fowls do not seem to thrive in "Egypt" with the exception of water fowls. Nature certainly provides for her creatures in accordance with their wants, as Chickens and Turkeys here, both seemed to us to have length of legs sufficient to guard against any inundation. If she but furnished the young human biped, at his birth, in "Egypt," with stilts, he'd "walk upon the waters, truly like a thing of life."

We started on Thursday morning for Madison, Wisconsin, via Janesville, and our route lay through northeastern Illinois. Leaving the city at 10 o'clock, with a long train of cars crowded to an uncomfortable degree, we were soon shuddering heaven we lived in a land where "the soil is rolling." For miles on miles, it appeared to us the wild duck was the principal "baste," with the exception of the frog, that grazed the region around the "Garden City." Sky and wet prairie on the one hand, and wet prairie and sky on the other. We had read of the sublimity of the prairies, romance, and all that sort of thing, but the most romantic sight to us in the first fifteen miles was a cow; for that told of a habitation and trees; and, sure enough, a few scrub oaks—being, we suppose, the only inducement to locate—displayed in their midst a farmhouse. After that, the country became more undulating and more thickly settled, with some fine farms, well improved; but the general character of the land to the Wisconsin line, was flat, wet prairie, but little timber, and that oak, and the price from \$20 to \$50 per acre, wherever tillable.

We had been informed, that herding cattle upon these prairies was a considerable, and most profitable business, owing to the demand for beef for packing at Chicago, and felt anxious to see for ourselves the condition of cattle having such luxuriant range, and we soon had our desires gratified. Shades of the departed Pharaoh! were these the favored herds that graze in "Egypt?" We'd lay a wager, if Pharaoh were here to-day, tall dreamer as he was, he couldn't dream them thinner; and we'd give him odds and win. As we looked upon them, we thought, in fact, we felt we had seen, poor cattle somewhere last spring, but we couldn't keep from our mind the comparison of a thin friend, made by an Irishman to another native of the "ould sod." "Pon my soul, Patrick, yere thin, and I'm thin, but, be jabers, he's thinner than both us, put together." Whether two of them would be thinner than one, Paddy might determine, but in Kentucky, the man who owned two, would be poorer than he who owned one, and richer than either, he who owned none. We were told it was owing to flies and want of water during the summer.

There are some very thriving towns upon this road, the most flourishing of which is Elgin, upon Rock River. The country now became more thickly settled, and ex-

dened high cultivation, with rolling land and prairie; but wherever a cut showed the character of the soil, it was rather thin, with sand and gravel subsoil, and but little clay; the top, a black sandy loam. Blue grass abounded wherever the land had been trodden. Corn crop miserable; from Louisville to this place, many fields appear to have been abandoned. Too much wet.

Arriving at the Wisconsin State line by 4 o'clock, p. m., we took stages to Janesville, 6 miles. From the moment we struck the line, we observed an improvement in the land, and habitations. The land became higher and more heavily wooded, with deeper soil, and better appearance of crops. The approach to Janesville is surpassingly beautiful; situated in a basin on Rock river, with hills all around it, it presents a striking resemblance to Frankfort, Kentucky, yet far exceeding Frankfort in the character of its improvements, and in the luxurious and lovely forest, covering the hills. Peeping out from among the foliage on the top of one of these hills, in a beautiful spot, overlooking Janesville, and Rock river, stands the Wisconsin Asylum for the Blind, an erection of beautiful architecture, built of the bright blue-colored limestone peculiar to that region. Janesville is quite a business place, with several large mills running by water power, from Rock river. It is said to contain 8,000 inhabitants.

After supping at Janesville, we again took the cars for Madison, where we arrived at bed time, and after a sound night's rest, in the well named "Capital House," opened our eyes next morning upon a scene that might challenge the world for a rival. Standing between two lovely lakes, Mendota, and Monona, their placid waters rippling in gentle curls over the pure sand and white pebbles which restrain their play, far off, through the light haze of this lovely day of Indian summer, covered with oak, whose leaves are reveling in all the gorgeous dress of autumn, far as the eye can see, in rounded promontories or gentle slopes, come down the wooded shores; and here, and there, but half revealed among the trees, a fancy cottage, or a splendid mansion arrests the eye, but for a moment, from the endless variety of beauty. Sweet fairy scene! undreamed of, by thousands native to your soil, who scour the shores of other lands, and laud with painter's skill and poet's pen, spots void of half thy beauty. Wrapped in a delightful reverie, I saw, Monona, Fair lake! How musical it fell, When sung by Indian maiden's lips, like chiming of low-loud bells; My mind is with thee, years ago, when to thy pebbly brink, The deer, in quiet confidence, came down in herds to drink; The wild fowl sporting on thy breast, the stately heron from thee, While high above the eagles scream course starting on the air. But hark! a wall falls on the ear, and in slow procession come A score of Indian laden boats, their prows to the sunset run, And their farrowed song to their lovely home sinks away in a dirge-like moan. The white man's voice my dream has broke, And I am here again.

"Pon my word," broke on my reverie, from an Irishman by my side,—"and with that characteristic impudence of assumption, peculiar to his nation, which asserts 'the very mate in the egg shell to be swifter in the ould country than any where else—' 'pon me word, this is more like Ireland than any thing I've seen since leaving it.' There was a compliment, Madisonians, for which you have had no equal. Madison is decidedly the handsomest village we have seen. With no great air of business about it, but with a romantic site. Built upon an undulating strip of land between the lakes, about one and a half miles in width, and with a great character for health, its beautiful scenery has induced many wealthy persons to build there, and much architectural taste has been displayed in their buildings. The Capitol is situated in the middle of the town in a fine Park, containing fourteen acres, with the forest trees left standing as they grew. Madison has eight churches; a fine College endowed by the State, at which every lad can graduate free of charge. Land in the vicinity is exceedingly high, and town lots, for the importance of the place, equally so. We left Madison after one day's stay, and crossing the lake upon the railroad, we were surprised to find Miss Monona, whose calm fair face, the day before, was full of heaven, all in a fret, and snappish as you please, and because a little breeze, we presume, had damaged her curls, snapping her white-petted fingers at every thing above her, so very feminine. Miss Monona, you shouldn't, really.

Yours, &c., X. Y. Z.

\*Mendota: "Great Lake,"  
\*Monona: "Fair Lake."

The special Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that he has learned from a source which leaves no doubt as to the truth of the statement, that some time before the famous Col. Kinyon left for Nicaragua, he proposed to the Russian minister, M. Stoeckl, to involve the United States in a difficulty with England about Cuba. One element of his proposal was, that the affair should be brought to a head. M. Stoeckl promptly and decisively refused the offer.

Several distinguished merchants of New York have recently had their property attached by the U. S. Marshal, to satisfy judgments from the obligations of which they had supposed themselves released by the operation of the General Bankrupt Act. The proceedings are taken, says the Journal of Commerce, pursuant to a decision of the U. S. Attorney General, that debtors to the United States are not absolved from their liabilities by virtue of that act, and that the Government has the same legal right to proceed to the collection of judgments against those who subsequently obtained certificates of release, as if the bankrupt law had never been in force.

## Scratches around Town.

BY SHINGLE-NAIL.

Who does he feel a thrill of awe about Ashburton, who does he enter the house of God, and hear the Church bells tolling for the dead? Chant his praise, accompanied with the beautiful music of Organ? You seem transported to another sphere; the associations engendered by contact with a world of angels, and your spirit seems ready to take its flight to "upper air." Such were our feelings as we entered, on Sabbath morning last, the Presbyterian Church, the harmony of voices, and the deep, rich music, all combined to make it grand; yet in all its grandness, sublimity reigned supreme. The young ladies and gentlemen of the Church deserve commendation for the manner in which they have heretofore kept up their choir, and the addition of instrumental music will improve it very much. Among the "talk on change" it is rumored that Rev. A. B. Kinyon has resigned the Presidency.

Of the "Kentucky Female College," Mr. K. made an excellent President, and the pupils and friends of the College will part with him with regret. Several gentlemen, distinguished among the literati of the State, are spoken of as his successors. Among them is Rev. S. H. Fox, of Louisville; and we know of no one more eminently adapted to the station. A gentleman of brilliant talents—a ready and forcible writer—a Christian of undoubted piety—he ranks among the most eminent divines in Kentucky. He is one, whom we respect for his kind and urban manners, a qualification needed by every teacher, for experience has shown that love and kindness, better than rigid discipline. We hope Mr. Fox will be selected as President of the College. Such men reflect honor on institutions of learning. Do not the members of all our Churches think the

Houses of Worship  
Need painting, repairing, etc? God has "blessed them in their basket, and in their storehouse." The year has been one of remarkable plenty; prosperity reigns on every hand. Yet the churches members are so numerous to give a little of their surplus to improve the houses. What do the Shelbyville Houses of Worship resemble? How long shall they remain so? why just so long as those who worship(?) in them prefer speculating in "Chicago property," etc, to doing an act to benefit the community, and win the approving smile of God.

Byron.  
Says, somewhere in Don Juan, (I don't know) that "Sweet it is to hear the watch-dog's honest bark!" Now, that may do very well in poetry, but the actual is far different from the ideal. To be annoyed from twilight till dawn by the yelping of what Mr. Partington calls "infernal canine," is enough to excite the wrath of a preacher. Besides, our "town dogs" are the most set in their ways, and they never say a word, but always come and yelp under their neighbors' windows. We are surrounded every night by a yellow low-bellied dog, and the more he barks we throw him, the longer he stays. Never mind, we'll fix up some bark for him next week. Among the occurrences of the week, is the discontinuance of the

The Rail Road Express.  
We are extremely sorry. We had become so accustomed to being awakened every morning by the sound inspiring music of "Chawles," that we will miss it greatly. Many others are in the same predicament, but always come and yelp under their neighbors' windows. We are surrounded every night by a yellow low-bellied dog, and the more he barks we throw him, the longer he stays. Never mind, we'll fix up some bark for him next week. Among the occurrences of the week, is the discontinuance of the

Diapets and Petticoats.  
To match the Shaws worn by the young gentlemen about town, who will shortly appear in "full rig," The question has been sprung, "Have we a Street Surveyor among us?" Our opinion is, that we have not the corner of Madison and Ninth streets, does not evidence it, at any rate.

Good-bye, reader, we'll scratch some next week. We're going to Murphy's.

To hear some of his "Oyster Poetry." Listen: I'll sell them by the can or dish, Or any way that you may wish; As they come, both night and day, You can have them here any day. Give us another joint—can, we mean, and charge it to

LAND SALES AT RED WING MINNESOTA.  
The sale of public lands in the Red Wing district, which commenced on the 27th ult., was well attended, says the Pioneer, by persons not only from St. Paul and other points in the Territory, but by visitors from the East, seeking opportunities for investment. As at the sale at Minneapolis, the rights of settlers, who had not the opportunity of pre-empting their lands, were scrupulously regarded. The highest price paid for land, we are informed, was \$5 50 per acre—the average being about \$2 50 per acre. The greater portion of land, put up for sale by the last proclamation of the President, was disposed of up to the 26th of October, \$70,000 had been received on the land office for pre-emptions alone, nearly all of which was for land in the townships advertised for sale.

We clip the following items in regard to Red Wing from the Sentinel:

Red Wing has increased in population during the year 1855 over eight hundred—its trade extends to the Iowa line on the south, and embraces Steel county on the west, and it has no competing town for seventy miles below it on the Mississippi. The soil of the country thus tributary to it is the richest in Minnesota, and it has received during the past year an increase of from 10,000 to 15,000 of population—all of which must make Red Wing their trading and shipping point on the river.

To give an idea of what we have been doing in Southern Minnesota, the editor of this paper, in a recent trip to Olmsted Dodge, and the southern part of Goodhue counties, was at thirteen sawmills, completed or in progress of construction, on the Zombon river alone, and this where last year there was scarcely an inhabitant.

We understand that there is a larger number of students in the preparatory department of the Hamline University this term than any previous term. Miss Louisa Sherburne, an experienced teacher from Fort Edward Institute, N. Y., has been engaged for the department of modern languages, painting, and drawing.

The boats for the most part are literally overladen and loaded down with passengers and freight. The landing at this place, for a quarter of a mile in length, has been covered with merchandise and other traps designed for Red Wing and the interior.

MORE ANNEXATION.—An American sea captain has made a discovery of a guano island in the Pacific ocean, eight miles long and four broad, having a good harbor on the westerly side, where fifty to one hundred ships of the largest class can safely lie and load within fifty feet of the shore.

An American Gun Company has been formed in the city of New York, to bring home these precious deposits, more valuable than the gold mines of California, whose vessels are now on their way to this island; and President Pierce, Mr. Secretary May, and Mr. Secretary Dobbin, and the Cabinet have been so entirely satisfied of its discovery, after consultation with the discoverer of the island, that an agent has been dispatched with orders to the commander of the squadron of the Pacific to send one of the United States ships with his agent, who carries with him all the necessary information to reach this island, which will be taken possession of on behalf of the United States.

## From Nicaragua, California and Oregon.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.—The Accessory Transit Company's steamer, Northern Light, arrived at New York on the 11th inst., from Juan del Norte. She brings the passengers of the Sierra Nevada, who left San Francisco at five o'clock, p. m., on the 20th of October. The passengers are all in good health, not a case of sickness having occurred during the whole voyage.

Everything was quiet on the Isthmus, and the passengers crossed in good time and perfect safety.

Col. Walker, leading the Democratic party in Nicaragua, had concluded a treaty of peace with the Chamorro party.

Don Patricio Rivas was appointed provisional President (Col. Walker refusing) and sworn into office on the 31st of October, in the presence of a large number of the people of Granada. Colonel Walker was appointed General and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Nicaragua. Parker H. French, Esq., formerly of the Sacramento Tribune, was appointed Commissary-of-War, etc. Gen. Chillon had been sent to Leon with 150 men. It is reported that he had engaged at Managua with Gomez and 600 troops, and defeated them in Granada, and family were staying in Granada.

Don Mateo Mayorga, Secretary of State, etc., was executed on the plaza, his party having fired into the American passengers of the Uncle Sam and Star of the West. The American minister and all the prisoners had been released. The people of Nicaragua seemed much pleased with the change in affairs; great satisfaction was expressed with the treaty of peace and all the appointments. Walker punished severely all offences among his own or native troops, and misconduct of any kind was allowed.

The Sierra Nevada brought down a large force of volunteers to join the Democratic party under Gen. Walker. Col. E. J. C. Kewan, a distinguished lawyer of San Francisco, was among the number. Kinney still remains at Greytown, with only ten or twelve men, a number of whom were suffering from sickness, since Fort-Ster, of Salena, Mass., having died. Walker's men were anxious to be allowed to drive him and his men out of the country.

The news from California is unimportant. Times were growing better. The mail steamer Golden Age left San Francisco three hours in advance of the Sierra Nevada with about two millions in gold.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The dates from San Francisco are to the 20th of October.

The mining news is interesting. Wherever water can be obtained the miners have been unusually successful. Some astonishing strikes are mentioned. The quartz mills are doing better than ever, and some of the tunneling operations in the vicinity of Iowa Hill are too marvelous to be detailed.

Two fires are recorded: In Jamestown, Tuolumne county, where the principal part of the town was consumed, and in Scott's Bar, near Yreka, which was almost totally destroyed. Both of these localities were small, and the total loss will not exceed \$100,000.

A conflict of power exists at the seat of government. The Secretary of State, Gen. J. W. Denver, member elect to the 34th Congress, having left the State for the purpose of assuming the duties of the last incumbent, the Governor appointed Mr. Charles H. Denney to the office mode sent by his absence from the State. Gen. Denver's deputy, however, refuses to give up the seals, and so we have, in fact, two nominal Secretaries. Considerable confusion may result.

A sale of the State's interest in certain water lots within the limits of San Francisco, took place on the 10th inst. The total amount of the sales was barely sufficient to cover the expenses incidental thereto—about \$10,000.

Seven Chinamen camped on State Creek, Sierra county, were attacked on the 8th inst., by a party of Mexicans, who killed five and dangerously wounded two others. The Mexicans are progressing in Sacramento with great rapidity, and it is said that in another month Sacramento will be fought with gas.

Large numbers of Chinese have recently left our border. The increase from four dollars to six dollars per month for foreign miners' licenses, has probably contributed to this.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad Company has got into a snarl, and the contractors have abandoned the property of the Company upon a suit to recover \$1,500,000. The progress of the work is necessarily retarded by the proceeding.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.—The Northern Light also brings Oregon dates to the 12th October. The Portland Standard, (extra,) of October 9th, says:

The Belle has just arrived and brings the startling news, that the troops under Maj. Haller have been surrounded by the Indians, at a point about twenty-five miles from the Dalles. Haller's position is on a hill, with a river and brush around him. His troops and animals have been without water for forty-eight hours. The Indians are constantly firing upon them. He was enabled to send a messenger through the ranks of the Indians in the night, and he reached the Dalles Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The steamer Waseco left immediately for the Cascades, and the Belle brought the express to Vancouver forthwith. She arrived to-day about 12 o'clock.

Immediately after the arrival of the messenger, the Dalles, Lieut. Day proposed to leave for the seat of war with the remaining force at the Dalles, numbering about 150 men. He was to leave this morning about daylight. Major Haller calls for a thousand men to aid him. We learn that a requisition has been made out for that number and forwarded to the proper officers. From our informant, we learn that several of the besieged had been killed. Our informant was hastily received, and may be incorrect in some of its parts, but we give it as we received it, hoping that it may not prove as disastrous as we understood it. Now is the time for action.

Explanation of the Above.—The Standard of the latest date contains an article explanatory of the above proceedings, in which the following facts are stated. They are anterior to the above announcement:

By Gen. Palmer's letter it appears that the chief of the Wascoes report that proposals have been made to all the tribes east of the Cascades to unite in a general war, for exterminating the whites, but that many refuse to enter an alliance to fight the tribes. And yet among nearly all the tribes are found some restless spirits ready to join in a general war. The Yakimas seem well united in a feeling of hostility. The Clatsops are divided. Those best acquainted with the Indian character are disposed to think that disaffection has been so diffused that one flush of victory on the part of the Indians in a contest with the United States troops would induce nearly all the tribes to unite in a general war. Hence much anxiety was felt in the result of Haller's expedition against them. We are satisfied

that unless the Indians have greatly the advantage in numbers, they have troops will be enabled to rout the Yakimas. We regret however, that his command had not been increased to about 250 men, half of whom should have been able to make a demonstration so formidable as to have appalled the Indians in the first attack, and followed them so closely and effectually that they would gladly have yielded all hopes of success against the whites.

Wholesale Massacre of Whites—Many Killed. In addition to the foregoing startling intelligence, the Yreka Union furnishes us with the following painful information:

On Tuesday morning, 9th inst., a large party of Indians collected and started down Rogue River, killing every man who happened to fall in their way. At Evans' Ferry they found two or three men, whom they murdered, and then left the river for Waggoner's; they were met by a party of packers, with a large train, who saw their appearance that there was something wrong with them. Presently the packers looked back, and saw Waggoner's barn on fire, and heard the screams of women and children in the house. They then cut loose their packs, and ran for their lives. The Indians pursued them closely, killing one of their males.

They counted in their flight the bodies of seventeen white men, who had been murdered along the road. Many of these were teamsters, and their loads had been scattered in every direction by the Indians, in searching for ammunition and liquor.

From Waggoner's, it appears that the Indians, now nearly all drunk, again started down Rogue River, burning and murdering as they went.

On Wednesday they were overtaken by Major Fitzgerald, with 80 men, and a battle fought in which 30 Indians and 10 soldiers are reported to have been killed.

Mrs. Waggoner and child were murdered, and five other families along the route pursued by the Indians are said to have shared the same fate. The whole number who have already fallen, from the best accounts, is between 30 and 40. As soon as the details reach us we shall publish them.

We apprehend in Washington Territory, we take the following from the Puget Sound Courier:

Up to the receipt of positive intelligence that several of the tribes of Indians east of the mountains, were not only in open hostility to the whites, but had actually murdered several of our citizens who were civilly passing through their country. Acting Governor Mason immediately made a requisition on the several garrisons of the territory, for a sufficient number of troops to march into the Indian country for the purpose of chastising the hostile tribes for their insolence and treachery; and to capture and bring to a just punishment the individual members who are guilty of the assassinations. The call upon the garrison at this place was promptly and cheerfully responded to by Capt. Maloney, as well as by the other officers and privates, many of whom volunteered with alacrity, giving thereby unmistakable evidence of their anxiety to see something of the active service. First Lieut. W. A. Slaughter was detailed for the main command, which is almost a sure guarantee of the success of the expedition. Lieut. Slaughter has been some two years and a half in this territory, and from a constant intercourse with the Indians, and the fact that he once before conducted an expedition against them with marked ability, it is but fair to presume that he is not only acquainted with the nature of the Indians and their mode of warfare, but also that he will speedily accomplish the business with success. The number of men in command is forty-eight, each one furnished with forty-two days' rations and fifty rounds of ammunition; in the pack-train there are 44 horses and mules. The command leaves Fort Steilacoom to-day.

By persons from Seattle we learn that five citizens of that place, who left not long since in different companies for the Colville mines, have been murdered on the east side of the Cascade Mountains. We have the particulars concerning two, Messrs. Walker and Jameson. The names of the others are Stevens, Fainy and Eaton.

Mr. Morrill, one of those who escaped, reports that the party left Seattle with pack animals and provisions to prospect the eastern slope of the Cascade Mountains, and on their way to Fort Colville two of their party, Messrs. Jameson and Walker, were killed by Indians.

SOMETHING VERY NEAR ARIZONA TO SWINDLING.—A Kansas correspondent of the New York Times mentions a new financial scheme which has been started by Col. Lane, the President of the Free State Convention, acting in his capacity as chairman of the executive committee of the Territory. He has issued scrip redeemable out of the "Treasury of the Commonwealth," and pledging the "faith of the State" for its payment. As Kansas is not a State; as it has no treasury; and as the general government and the authority recognized by it as the executive committee is simply a body of men existing for political purposes, not recognized by nor responsible to the law in any way, and having no more authority to speak for the Territory than any other persons within its limits; and as the people of the State of Kansas, whenever Kansas shall become a State, will alone have the power to pledge its faith, the proceeding is remarkable for its coolness and audacity. The correspondent states that an agent has been sent to the Eastern States to negotiate this scrip.

INTERESTING FROM PARIS.—The following is an extract from a letter from a Philadelphia, dated at Paris, Oct. 29, and received per the Asia.

You thought that money was tight in Philadelphia last year; well you didn't know what tight was; you knew very well here, where it is so tight that it will probably burst. In the first place the war is a pretty good cause of scarcity; next, instead of every steamer bringing out a million, the last brought out but \$100,000, and one as low as \$50,000.

Our merchants also have not bought as they used to, and they buy at ten and twelve months.

Then the crops are scarce all over Europe. France has already received 50,000 bushels of wheat from us, and every day is buying more. England also, and to crown it all, the sugar crop here (beets, you know,) is only half as large as usual. Meat became so high that the government had the other day to regulate the price. There's hardly any money in France and the banks of France and England are playing a killing game against each other. People here are terribly frightened for their solvency. Money ought to be running out of the pores of your skins in America, for all in Europe seems to have gone down, and as meat, cotton, breadstuffs, sugar, &c., are equally scarce, the scarcity of money don't abate the price.

THE CLAYTON AND BULWER TREATY.—Since the telegraph told us that the English had repudiated the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, a great many persons have inquired for information as to the extent and precise meaning of the repudiation. The New York Journal of Commerce puts the case thus plainly:

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—The intelligence from Washington puts a new aspect on the relations of the United States with Great Britain, in respect to the condition of Central America. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is held by this government to have been abrogated, by its violation on the part of Great Britain, establishing the Bay Islands Colony, and in persisting to maintain the Mosquito Protectorate. The stipulations and requirements of that celebrated Convention became a subject of controversy between the parties to it, on occasion of the first occurrence to which they could by possibility have been applied; and negotiations were forthwith instituted to adjust the difference, by the adoption of an interpretation satisfactory to both parties. The correspondence that followed, resulting in no perceptible progress towards an arrangement. Mr. Secretary May, weary of the unavailing delay, caused an ultimatum to be submitted to the British Government, whose rejection, he declared in substance, would effect the annulment of the Treaty. That ultimatum is said to be embodied in the following propositions:

1st. The treaty of 1850 binds the United States and Great Britain equally not to colonize, fortify, or in any respect acquire or appropriate Central America or any part of it. The American Government is bound by that stipulation not to seek to annex those States, and to abstain from interference in dependence. This obligation will be faithfully observed.

2nd. The obligation is mutual. It has been violated by Great Britain in occupying the Bay Islands, and in refusing to surrender, by a distinct act of the Government, the protectorate formerly asserted and exercised over the Mosquito coast.

3rd. A perfect understanding between the countries requires that these causes of disagreement be removed. To that end this Government proposes the discontinuance of the above colony, and the formal relinquishment of the protectorate. As an alternative to the rejection of these propositions, this Government would consider herself released from the equivalent obligations, and would proceed to treat with the governments of the Central American States precisely as if the treaty had not been notified. Our government having been notified of the rejection of these propositions, we are left to assert the "Monroe Doctrine" by force of arms, when occasion occurs, and the object is deemed of sufficient moment to us, and on the other hand, we are not restrained by any self-imposed obligation, from affording active assistance to schemes of colonization and filibustering enterprise.

Foreign News.

New York, November 13.—The Pacific arrived off Sandy Hook at half past six o'clock this morning. She brings seven days later dates.

An extraordinary excitement prevailed throughout England, amounting to almost a panic, on the subject of war with the United States. The London Times, in a series of editorials, started the subject, which were exaggerated by the provincial press and speedily obtained such dimensions that extras were issued announcing that the American Minister had demanded his passports. General astonishment and regret were excited by this announcement, and energetic protests were made against the government forcing the country into a dangerous war. Our Liverpool agent telegraphed to Mr. Buchanan, who promptly and courteously sent him the following explicit contradiction:

"London, Friday night, Nov. 2.—It is not true that the American Minister has demanded his passports from the British government, and there is no foundation for such a report."

Notwithstanding this denial, an uneasy feeling remains upon the public mind.

The intelligence from the Crimea brings no stirring events. The Allies have retired from their advance to their previous positions, and were in expectation of an attack from the Russians. It is nevertheless very unlikely that any further operations will take place this season. Both armies are preparing for winter.

Some trifling successes have been gained by the fleets, which have now sailed towards the Gulf of Percep.

General Cudington has been appointed Commander of the British troops in the Crimea.

The difficulty between France and Naples has been settled.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The following additional was received yesterday: Gen. Canrobert had embarked from Lubec for Stockholm in the French steamer. A despatch from Danzig states that the bulk of the allied fleet was about to proceed to Kiel. Prince Gortschakoff telegraphed to St. Petersburg on Thursday that there was no movement in the Crimea.

A correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, writing from Berlin, alludes to rumors of peace, but they are looked upon in diplomatic circles as unfounded. Not only unproved because Russia has resorted to a fresh levy of conscripts, but because every communication from that Empire disavows the belief that Russia will make concessions to the demands of the Western powers. On the other hand, all letters from Vienna allude to peace.

The London Times states that the money market opened this morning at the closing quotations of Wednesday, but subsequently experienced an advance. The Mercantile letters from Paris indicate an increased confidence.

The Liverpool Journal of Saturday morning, in a second edition, dated 2 o'clock, A. M., says: "We have received a telegraphic message from London, conveying most serious intelligence, which we can touch for, as information comes from a source which precludes the possibility of a doubt, that the country is on the eve of a war with the United States, unless public opinion is brought to operate immediately on their Majesty's Ministers. An active interchange of diplomatic notes has taken place this week between the Earl of Clarendon and the American Minister for the appearance of our ships at Bermuda."

It was the report that Russian privateers were fitting out in the port of New York; but it is denied, and it is well known that this is a mere pretext for the real cause refers to the affairs in the Mosquito Territory, and the enlisting business never gave a moment's uneasiness, never occasioned an angry word from the Government at Washington, and never caused a solitary complaint against Mr. Crampton.

The Mosquito question is the one which impairs the peaceful relations between Great Britain and the United States. It has been for some time the source of diplomatic disquiet between the two countries, and now tends to provoke an open rupture. To quarrel about it would be madness.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred the Golden Medal of Science and Arts upon Prof. Morse.

In spite of the war, the Society of Naturalists of Moscow have intimated to the French Academie des Sciences that they shall hold their fiftieth anniversary on the 2d of December next, at Moscow. "If," they considerately say—"you cannot honor us with your presence on that occasion, we beg of you, at least, to let your Society be represented by presents of works or the transmission of papers." This endeavor to make the interests of science independent of the existence of war was favorably received by the Academie des Sciences.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—"Ion," the well informed correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, from Washington, writes under date of November 11, as follows:

The negotiations with England concerning the provisions of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty may and probably will be resumed, but it must be upon a new basis and with new conditions upon both sides.

The British reinforcements of their West India fleet has reference distinctly to the state of affairs in Central America. In less than a month's time you will learn that Admiral Berkeley has taken possession of San Juan del Norte, and repulsed the British fleet at Port San Carlos and at the Punta Urenas, the one commanding the entrance to the Lake of Nicaragua, and the other the seaport. With an expeditionary force she will no doubt take possession of some other ports within her Mosquito protectorate.

The condition of things in Nicaragua is very bad, and there is no doubt that Great Britain will resist further attempts on the part of our filibusters, to possess themselves either of the Nicaraguan Isthmus, or to assume the control of the Central American region.

The time is to come when Central America will be the gate of the commerce of the world, and when the Nicaraguan Isthmus will be the most important point, both commercially and in a military point of view, in the whole world. The British Government, with a far-seeing policy, deems this a proper time to secure a foothold there, and especially in reference to the future value of her connection, political and commercial, with her Australian and other possessions.

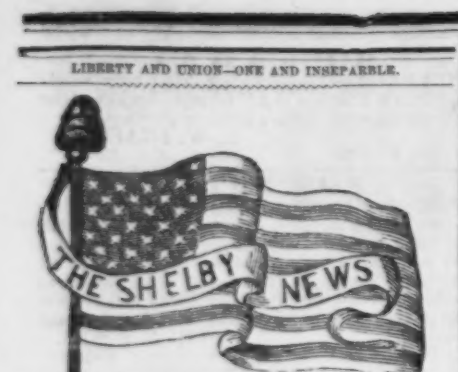
Our government is undoubtedly alive, as much as that of Great Britain, to the state of things in Central America, and accordingly, on our part, naval preparation is active at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The annual statement of commerce and navigation is complete, and its printing is now nearly finished. The aggregate amount of our domestic exports for the last fiscal year was 246 millions; and of imports, of which 54 millions were of gold, silver, bullion, and coin, the amount was 261 millions.

It appears that nearly two-thirds of our trade is with Great Britain and her dependencies—showing that at present there is no great danger of a war with her. Los.

Professional Cards.





Henry F. Middleton, Editor and Proprietor  
—Against the institution of slavery, and in favor of the rights of the colored people, the Shelby News has been published since its first issue. It is the only paper of its kind in this section of the State. It is published weekly, except on Sundays and holidays. It is sold at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance. It is sent to subscribers by mail, and is delivered to them by the carrier. It is also sold by the news-vendors. It is published at the office of the Editor, in the city of Louisville, Ky.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1855  
Thomson Council, No. 159.  
Of the AMERICAN ORDER, meets in the Court House, every THURSDAY NIGHT, at 7 o'clock.  
HENRI F. MIDDLETON, President.

We are indebted to our friend John F. Lono, of Coloma, California, for files of late papers from that State.

**Fine Gold Pen.**—This paragraph is written with a splendid Gold Pen, in a richly chased silver holder—presents from Messrs. CONY & LOOMIS, of Frankfort;—and for which we tender them our thanks. —These gentlemen, by the way, have in their store one of the finest and richest stocks of Jewelry and gold and silver Plate ever offered for sale in any city.

**Fine Specimen.**—The finest specimen of Cutlery we ever examined, was shown us the other day at the Jewelry Store of Messrs. CONY & LOOMIS, at Frankfort. It was a pen knife, with six blades, of the size of the ordinary "Congress Knife." In workmanship and finish, it excelled every article of Cutlery we ever saw. It was so pretty—and being fond of pretty things—we almost wished we were able to buy it.

**Who has Them?**—Who has some good winter Apples, to spare, for putting up? Don't all speak at once, but let us know.

**Sold.**—Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON's farm of 190 acres, which we advertised last week, has been sold to Mr. NATHAN HOWELL, at \$14,000—being over \$734 per acre.

**Fine Corn.**—Mr. V. B. PERRY, residing near Clayville, in this county, has left at our office five ears of Corn, as a fair sample of his crop. One ear has 24 rows, of 60 grains to the row; and others are nearly as prolific.—The five ears average 1019 grains. Where is that Ohio ear?

Mr. LOUIS DIXON, has brought us some ears of his crop, which are very fine, though not quite equal to Mr. PERRY's. We have an ear of the genuine Virginia Hominy Corn at our office; and should any farmer desire to get some seed, he can examine the ear we have, and order the seed from S. C. SAYRE, of Frankfort.

**APPLES.**—JOHN ROBINSON, Esq., has presented us samples of the Sward. They are very large, and appear to be a fine fruit.

**Another Elegant Compliment.**—The annexed correspondence will explain itself. We desired to accompany it with some remarks; but the emotions created by this manifestation of appreciation and respect, by our neighbors and friends, are of that character that we cannot, on the spur of the occasion, command our feelings sufficiently to do so. Hereafter, we will endeavor to offer some observations.

SHELBY COUNTY, KY., Nov. 19, 1855.  
HENRI F. MIDDLETON, Esq.,  
Editor of "The Shelby News."  
Dear Sir:—By resolution of a Mass Meeting of Americans, assembled in Shelbyville, on last Monday, we were directed to have "prepared, for the Editor of 'The Shelby News,' a SILVER PICTURE AND GLOBE."

This pleasing office has been performed, and we herewith present to you, on behalf of the Americans of Shelby county, your friends and our neighbors; and beg you will accept them, as a token of the high estimation in which they hold the able, zealous and fearless manner, in which you have advocated their principles.

You are remembered, sir, as the advocate of Americanism, years ago.—Your support of these principles are a part of your history. We are persuaded you will be the last to forsake them.

With our best wishes for your health and happiness, may you long live to do battle for American institutions and American rule, and enjoy the reward which must follow years of patriotic toil.

With sentiments of high regard,  
Your obedient servants,  
W. S. HELM,  
S. H. MYLES,  
C. D. BONNEY, Committee.

OFFICE OF THE SHELBY NEWS,  
SHELBYVILLE, KY., November 19, 1855.  
GENTLEMEN:—Your flattering note, accompanied by the very elegant Present, which, as committee on behalf of the Americans of Shelby county, you have transmitted to us, awakens within me the liveliest emotions of gratitude. It is always a source of genuine pleasure, to be recognized as having done our duty. Though conscious of having borne our share aright, and though sustained by that fact, yet when we receive the approbation of friends, and that declared in so public a manner, as was done by the resolution of the 12th instant, we cannot but feel, that our efforts have at length been appreciated, and that we have not worked in vain.

No compliment is so grateful to one, as the spontaneous tribute of neighbors. It is the verdict of those whose observation his daily walk has passed in review. Though we cannot be inspired to additional activity by such compliments, for we are not slow to do duty; yet, we shall tread the arduous path of kind manifestation of our friends and neighbors of Shelby; and labor as unceasingly to do our duty, and to justify and ensure the continuance of the esteem so abundantly exhibited to us.

With the kindest acknowledgments, gentlemen, to you represent, and to you personally, believe me  
Yours, &c., most respectfully,  
HENRI F. MIDDLETON.  
To Wm. S. Helm, Esq., Capt. S. H. Myles, and Dr. C. D. Bonney, Committee, &c.

**Our friend of the "Louisville Courier,"** just notices the handsome compliment from our friends of Old Shelby:

**A HANDSOME PRESENT.**—We had the pleasure of examining, yesterday, at Mr. Hudson's silver ware manufactory, on Fourth street, a beautiful and richly chased picture and globe. These articles are inscribed "To Henri F. Middleton, from the Americans of Shelby." As the inscription denotes, they are designed to testify the appreciation in which the Know-Nothing of Shelby hold their country editor.

Our friend Middleton is in luck. But recently we noticed that a similar compliment had been bestowed upon him by the Know-Nothing of Frankfort. Doubtless this, from his immediate friends and patrons, will be the more gratifying testimonial of the two. W. S. Helm, Esq., was instrumental in getting up the handsome present.

**MEMORANDUM**  
Of Sales, advertised in the Shelby News, and by bills printed at the News Office.  
AT PUBLIC SALE.  
November 27: Personal Property of Tyler Elliott.—See bills and advertisement.  
December 3: Valuable Town Property in Versailles, by Geo. C. Castlesman. See advertisement.  
January 14: Negroes by Commissioner Bohannon. See advertisement.  
December 10: Land, etc., by Com'r Sanders and Bohannon. See adv.  
November 22: Stock, crop, etc., of J. A. Glass. See bills and adv.  
November 20: Farm and Personal Property of T. M. Buford. See bills.  
December 14: Farm of Mrs. S. W. Adams. See adv.

**AT PRIVATE SALE.**  
A fine Farm by James L. and Thomas L. Long.—See advertisement.  
Judith W. Gill's very desirable Farm, near Clayville. See advertisement.  
The Town Property of Philip Adams. See advt.  
Farm of George Price. See advertisement.  
Farm by N. C. Beckham.  
The fine Residence of Mrs. Lane, in Shelbyville. Residence of W. A. Jones. See adv.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
Capital Hotel. The attention of our readers is particularly called to the fact that this Hotel, situated in the heart of the city, is not a clever gambler, but a respectable and comfortable place for the traveler.  
Read all the Special Notices.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Our new advertisements contain many matters of interest, but we have not space to refer to each.

**Have you a Cough?**—Go to ELLINGWOOD'S and get a box of Loock's Pulmonic Wafers. We speak from experience, when we say that of all remedies we have ever tried for a cough, Loock's Wafers are decidedly the most effective. Indeed, they are certain to stop the severest cough, in a short time. Try them; and prove it.

**Something New.**—COLTON'S AMERICAN ATLAS AND ATLAS OF THE WORLD, illustrating Physical and Political Geography, constructed from Official Surveys, and other authentic material.  
The "American Atlas" contains separate Maps of every State and Country of North and South America, and the West Indies; in all, about one hundred maps and plans, on about sixty-one sheets.  
The "Atlas of the World" includes, besides the series of Maps contained in the American Atlas, an equal number, representing the States and Countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceania; in all about 180 maps and plans, on about 110 sheets.  
The maps of these two Atlases exhibit, true representations of all works of public improvement, completed or projected, such as lines of railroads, canals, plank roads, &c.  
Each Atlas is illustrated with letter-press descriptions of the countries delineated, exhibiting a full account of their geography, resources, commerce, and general interests, and the statistics relative to the several subjects treated upon.

Works such as the above designated, have long been demanded by the enlightened portion of the general public. Every effort, indeed, has been used by the Publishers to furnish, both in reference to the titles and excellence and literary merit, works creditable alike to the genius, talent, and skill of America, and much superior in every respect to any former productions of a like nature. The utility of such works is not limited to any class, but is co-extensive with the sphere of civilized humanity, and while they meet the wants of the man of Science, the Navigator, the Traveler, and the Merchant, they are of as great value to the Farmer, the Craftsman, and the School-boy.  
Mr. R. A. CRAW, the Agent for this county, is now at the Reading House, and will call on the citizens of the county and town. In the meantime, he invites persons to call at Mr. Armstrong's and examine the work.

**LITERARY NOTICES.**  
Katholoh, or Justification of the Bible; by A. An Autobiography of Jonathan Roberts; Edited by A. S. Mayo.  
This is a very delightful and interesting book, purporting to be the travels and adventures of a young American, in various parts of the world, but mainly in the deserts of Africa, and in the unknown, and hitherto unvisited countries south of the Sahara. We commend the book to the reading public. It can be had at ELLINGWOOD'S Book Store.

**The American Party:** Its Principles, its Objects, and its Hopes; by GEORGE ROBINSON.  
Such is the title of a pamphlet we have received from the author, ex-Chief Justice ROBINSON, of the Supreme Court of the State, and who, in his address of the 20th of August last, at the National Platform of Principles, adopted at Philadelphia, by the American National Council.  
To say that the speech is able, is superfluous as it is admitted on all hands, that Judge ROBINSON has no superior, and very few equals in this, or any other State, in ability, talent and learning. We are under obligations to him for his favor.

**Godey's Lady's Book,** for December, is on our table. This number closes the volume for 1855, and during that time, Godey has certainly fulfilled all his promises, to his customers. The present number contains 100 pages reading matter; 12 full page Plates; 35 Engravings; 64 articles.

The January no. will be issued in a few weeks, and great improvements are promised.

The following are the terms—cash in advance—for 1856: One copy one year, \$3. Two copies one year, \$5. Three copies one year, \$6. Five copies one year, \$8. Eight copies one year, \$10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, \$15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, \$20.

The above terms cannot be deviated from, no matter how many are ordered.

**Arthur's Home Magazine,** for December, has been received, and is, as usual, rich in interesting, moral articles.

The January number commences a new volume, and for \$3.00 we will club the Shelby News and Home Magazine.

**Peterson's Magazine.**—The December number of this excellent magazine has been received. Mr. PETERSON promises great improvements for 1856. The reading matter will be increased to nine hundred pages. Each number will contain a steel engraving, a colored fashion plate, and about forty wood engravings. The fashions are always as pretty and as late in "Peterson" as in any other magazine. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the celebrated author of "Fashion and Fame," is one of the editors, and writes exclusively for it, assisted by all the best female authors. No other magazine has such stories as this; and morality and virtue are always inculcated. The terms are a dollar less than those of other magazines of similar rank; viz: \$2.00 a year, instead of \$3.00. To club the terms are cheaper yet, three copies being sent for \$5.00 five copies for \$7.50; and eight copies for \$10.00, with a splendid premium to the person getting up the club. Address, post-paid, Charles J. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Specimens sent on being written for.

**The Black Republicans of the Northern States** have commenced attacking the Judiciary Department of the Government. The next thing will be charge or abolish the Constitution.

**The British Squadron.**—A letter from Washington says, the Secretary of Navy withheld his instructions to Commodore PARLETT until the arrival of the Pacific; and it is now understood that, in consequence of official intelligence from England, assuring our Government that the dispatch of the British squadron to the West India stations, has no reference to Central American matters, nor any object hostile to the United States, only one vessel of the home squadron will proceed to Nicaragua—the flag-ship Potomac—with Com. PARLETT in charge of the general interests of the United States in that quarter.

**The Recent Elections.**—The conflict is over for the present, and the obscuring cloud of dust and smoke, that enveloped the field of contest, has passed away. We can now discern the combatants, and the varied fortunes of the political adventurers. At first, the partiality of friends, and the prejudging hostility of foes, either mistook, or misstated, the colors under which the different parties entered the lists. The Democrats of the South, up to the last moment, asserted that the body of the Democracy in New York was sound on the question of Slavery, and the only National political organization; and never, until JOHN VAN BUREN's letter disclosed his treachery, as well as that of the vast majority of the New York Democracy, to the South, did the prominent organ of the Southern Democracy admit, that there might be a doubt of the National faith of their party North. At the same time, with unmitigated malignity, it was charged that the American party was a mere tool, and devoted to Free soil agitation.

The truth, or falsehood of these various positions has been tested satisfactorily, in the recent struggle. How does the question now stand? It is now admitted, that the large majority of the Democracy of the Empire State is Free soil and sectional; while the Hardshell, or National wing, is so insignificant in numbers, as to mortify every National patriot. All honor, to the Union!—It only remains for them to unite with the Americans of New York, to immortalize their self sacrificing patriotism. The American party entered the arena with all the odds against them. Their friends in other States scarcely breathed more than a hope for their success.—None were so sanguine as to predict it. Opposed, on the one hand, by the Abolitionists and the anti-Nebraska Wilmot-proviso Know Nothings—or Black Republicans—in fusion; on the other, engaged hand to hand with the Free soil Democracy under the lead of the VAN BURENS; and weakened by the separate ticket of the Hardshells, diverting from them a conservative vote, which, by itself, was insignificant; but if united to any other party, would have been of material aid,—who could reasonably have anticipated success for the Americans of New York? But, thank Heaven, a triumph over all these reasonable factions has been achieved.—Let every Southern Democrat, who is sincere in his professions of love for the Union, rejoice with him, had the National Democrats of New York been the only organization strong enough to conquer the fell spirit of slavery agitation.

In Massachusetts, GARDNER has triumphed over difficulties, not less embarrassing than those encountered by the Americans of New York. We know, that some acts of his political life have been ambiguous. We know, that he was dissatisfied with the Philadelphia Platform. We have never clearly ascertained what it was, in that declaration of principles, at which he took offense. But we do know, that he refused to unite with HENRY WILSON and the seceders from the Philadelphia Council, who constituted themselves into the nucleus of the Black Republican party. We know, that he urged those miserable factionists to abandon their opposition to the South. We know, that he declared to them, in language as emphatic as human lips could utter, that they could not and should not abet him. We know that he vetoed the "personal liberty bill," passed by the nullifying Legislature of Massachusetts,—thereby sustaining the Fugitive Slave law. We know, that he refused to remove Judge LONO upon the petition of the same infamous Legislature,—thereby sustaining the officers of the law in the execution of the same enactment. We know, that, in a State Convention, recently assembled for the purpose of appointing delegates to the American National Convention, he participated, and the discussion of slavery was suppressed, and he was chosen a delegate, for the State at large, to that Convention, and accepted. Whatever vagaries may have hitherto disgraced his political course, he now occupies the attitude of a Conservative; and if, at any future time, becomes sectional, he will falsify all his recent acts and pledges. Whenever he shall do so, we shall be among the first to ensure that justice demands at our hands no acknowledgment of his political virtue.—He was opposed by HENRY WILSON, and his entire cohorts of Black Republicans.

In Maryland, where our bitterest foe is in strength, with all the appliances of priest craft, social influence and rich ecclesiastical establishments, the American success has been beyond measure brilliant. Chivalrous, refined Maryland, has flung to the breeze the American banner, with its full banner of nationality—*Liberty and Union—now and forever.*—When we consider the past and present relations of Maryland, political and social—her recent election on a most impressive endorsement of the American Party. For many reasons, we should hail our triumph there with more pride and self-congratulation, than success elsewhere, more important in political results. New York will add the strength of numerical force; but Maryland gives a moral power, that will, as moral forces always do, redouble victory, and ensure future conquest.

California,—rising from the waves of the Pacific, like a Queen of the Orient, bound with gold and sparkling in gems, prepared to sway an empire of commerce,—California, the long sought for road to the Indies, has repudiated Democracy under the lead of the thrifless adventurer, BIGLER, and endorsed our principles. California and New York—the two commercial extremes of our Confederacy—the one the inlet of Europe, the other the Asia—where every day contact affords the most thorough experience as to all the evils of a foreign influence, have declared for the doctrines of the Philadelphia Platform! A more expressive commentary on the truth of those doctrines could not be furnished.

In Mississippi, though not positively triumphant, and with only here and there partial success, a hostile majority of from ten to twelve thousand has been reduced to four thousand. Another battle and victory awaits us on its fertile plains.

In Louisiana, with division in our ranks—bred either by senseless bigotry, or sel-

fish ambition,—success had nearly crowned our eagles. It is apparent that, with union, Louisiana is ours.

Thus we might pass in review all the States, where the Americans have stepped forth to the encounter; and we will find unexpected victories—no defeats, that were not anticipated; and in all, the majorities of unsold and confident foes reduced to measure numbers. On some fields of conflict, "the Democracy" have been routed horse and foot.—On others, they have, for the moment, occupied the place of battle, though with banners torn, and arms unfit for future service,—exclaiming, like PYRRUS: "Another such victory, and we are undone!" "Sam" is still abroad, and all must admit that he treads with the front of Hercules.

—So soon as we get the official returns we will publish a statement of the votes.

**Could find no Evidence.**—ALEXANDER H. BECHANAN, formerly of our town, against whom an indictment for burning Bloomington College was procured in Monroe Circuit Court, Indiana, through the disgraceful machinations of Dr. DAILY and his tools, was dismissed by the Prosecuting Attorney, who frankly stated, that he could find no evidence at all incalculating the accused.—We should imagine that, if such a thing as a conscience ever moved him, the Rev. Doctor would be ill at ease for the unmerited stigma he, for the moment, cast upon our young friend.

**The Mass Meeting.**—We notice in several sections of the State, that arrangements are being made to send large delegations to the American Mass Meeting, at Louisville, on the 27th instant. We hope that Shelby's delegation will be second to no other.

The railroad company have put the fare to persons attending the meeting at half price.

**New Branch of the Northern Bank.**—We learn that the Northern Bank of Kentucky has established a branch at Barboonsville, Knox county. This is the fifth branch of this bank.

**Railroad.**—The people of Harrodsburg, finding that Louisville does not desire to have the trade of that section, are preparing to extend the Lexington and Danville Railroad to Harrodsburg, and do their trading with Lexington and Cincinnati hereafter.

There will be a vast multitude at the American Mass Meeting next Tuesday, at Louisville. It is expected, that a number of the American members of Congress, with other distinguished men will be present, and a feast of eloquence may be expected.

A train of three passenger cars were thrown off the track, of the Harlem Railroad, last week, by a sudden and violent gust of wind. The cars rolled down an embankment the distance of fifteen feet, and tumbled bottom upwards. Two persons were instantly killed, and several severely injured.

A difficulty has occurred in the management of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad in relation to an issue of bonds which one portion of the directors believe to be illegal. The consequence is the resignation of the President, Wm. Neff, and two of the Directors, Messrs. N. W. Thomas and Robert Buchanan.

**A Specimen.**—The Superintendent of the Louisville City Alms House reports that there are now in that Institution one hundred and thirty-five persons: of this number one hundred and six are foreigners, and twenty-nine native Americans—including negroes. When we take into consideration the fact that the foreigners do not constitute the one twentieth of the population of Louisville, it fully shows who are the paupers of the country, we are taxed to support.

**Kentucky Wheat.**—Ohio millers have agents all throughout Kentucky purchasing wheat to be manufactured by them into flour; a large quantity of which will be shipped to the Kentucky market. They admit that the wheat of this State is a very superior article, and weighs from eight to ten pounds per bushel more than the wheat received from Chicago.

Why do not our capitalists build mills, and manufacture the grain into flour themselves. Surely, if it will pay to export to Ohio, it would pay better to manufacture at home.

**United States and England.**—For the past week the newspapers have been speculating upon the probability of a war between the United States and England, growing out of the fact of the British squadron having been sent to Central America, and the article of the London Times thereon. The news by the Pacific, which we give in another column, shows what a panic the bare idea of the probability of a war with this country caused in England. There need be no fears, we imagine, of such an event, at least for the present. The English people will not, if they can by any means prevent it, suffer their government to get into a war with the United States, even if the Ministry desired to do so.

**New Hampshire.**—The Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire met on the 4th inst., and organized by choosing HENRY HUBBARD to preside.

JAMES S. WELLS was nominated for Governor, and a series of resolutions were adopted repudiating Know Nothingism, and also the Maine Law, favoring principles of popular sovereignty, approving the policy of the national administration in all its details, and recommending General PIERCE as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency. Nearly every town in the State was represented, and the proceedings were marked with great unanimity.

**An Irish woman killed her newly born child, on Friday last, at Louisville.**—She threw it down into a sink, and then took a hoe and pushed it under the sink and then smothered it.

**Dallas not Eligible.**—A correspondent of the New York Tribune says that George M. Dallas is not constitutionally eligible to fill the office of President of the United States. His father, A. J. Dallas, was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who, at the age of nineteen, emigrated to Scotland, where he married; from thence he proceeded to the West Indies, where George was born. When he was nine months old, his father came to the United States and settled in Philadelphia. The question of eligibility after all turns upon the fact, whether he was a citizen of the United States "at the time of the adoption of the Constitution," which we presume he is not.

**Commercial Intelligence.**  
CORRECTED UP TO MONDAY EVENING.

**Hogs.**—The hog market, though quiet, is very firm; the majority of holders, farmers and drovers, demanding 55 cents, and 60 and 65 for the hogs. The price of corn has advanced, and we understand that the farmers, in anticipation of high prices, and an unusual demand, are fattening even their little pigs for slaughter. The receipts of hogs at the various pork houses are coming. The preparations are all made for slaughter, and two or more houses commence killing this morning.—*Louisville Courier, 19th.*

There was an improved feeling in the hog market to-day, and buyers were more numerous at \$5.50 for delivery during this month; more so, however, than sellers, who are firm at \$5.75. We understand that 1000 boxes long middles were sold yesterday in a New York house, at 9 1/2c. delivered in New York by the 1st of January. That is considered a good price.—*Cincinnati Commercial, 17th.*

We hear of no transactions in hogs for porking. The highest figure talked of here is \$5.50, and we doubt whether many could be sold just now at that figure. Several country packers are in town and offering to sell pork for early spring delivery, but meet with little encouragement. The principal cause of the depression in the market is probably from the apprehension on the part of pork speculators, that money is going to be tight this winter, and also that hogs will be plenty. The farmers have abundance of corn, and are putting it into pork as fast as possible. Every grunter that can go along will be stuffed and slaughtered.—*St. Louis Intelligencer, 16th.*

**LOUISVILLE MARKET.**  
BAGGING AND ROPE.—We hear of small sales at 16 1/2c, and rope at 12 1/2c.

**COTTON AND COTTON YARNS.**—Sales at market at 20 1/2c, and 10 1/2c. Cotton yarns are firm at 80 1/2c, and 40 1/2c for cash. COTTON.—Small sales of middling at 16 1/2c, and 16 1/2c. Sales of middling at 16 1/2c, and 16 1/2c. Sales of middling at 16 1/2c, and 16 1/2c.

**FLORIN AND GRAIN.**—Extra middling 50 1/2c, and 50 1/2c. Middling 48 1/2c, and 48 1/2c. Middling 46 1/2c, and 46 1/2c. Middling 44 1/2c, and 44 1/2c. Middling 42 1/2c, and 42 1/2c. Middling 40 1/2c, and 40 1/2c. Middling 38 1/2c, and 38 1/2c. Middling 36 1/2c, and 36 1/2c. Middling 34 1/2c, and 34 1/2c. Middling 32 1/2c, and 32 1/2c. Middling 30 1/2c, and 30 1/2c. Middling 28 1/2c, and 28 1/2c. Middling 26 1/2c, and 26 1/2c. Middling 24 1/2c, and 24 1/2c. Middling 22 1/2c, and 22 1/2c. Middling 20 1/2c, and 20 1/2c. Middling 18 1/2c, and 18 1/2c. Middling 16 1/2c, and 16 1/2c. Middling 14 1/2c, and 14 1/2c. Middling 12 1/2c, and 12 1/2c. Middling 10 1/2c, and 10 1/2c. Middling 8 1/2c, and 8 1/2c. Middling 6 1/2c, and 6 1/2c. Middling 4 1/2c, and 4 1/2c. Middling 2 1/2c, and 2 1/2c. Middling 1 1/2c, and 1 1/2c. Middling 1/2c, and 1/2c. Middling 1/4c, and 1/4c. Middling 1/8c, and 1/8c. Middling 1/16c, and 1/16c. Middling 1/32c, and 1/32c. Middling 1/64c, and 1/64c. Middling 1/128c, and 1/128c. Middling 1/256c, and 1/256c. Middling 1/512c, and 1/512c. Middling 1/1024c, and 1/1024c. Middling 1/2048c, and 1/2048c. Middling 1/4096c, and 1/4096c. Middling 1/8192c, and 1/8192c. Middling 1/16384c, and 1/16384c. Middling 1/32768c, and 1/32768c. Middling 1/65536c, and 1/65536c. Middling 1/131072c, and 1/131072c. Middling 1/262144c, and 1/262144c. Middling 1/524288c, and 1/524288c. Middling 1/1048576c, and 1/1048576c. Middling 1/2097152c, and 1/2097152c. Middling 1/4194304c, and 1/4194304c. Middling 1/8388608c, and 1/8388608c. Middling 1/16777216c, and 1/16777216c. Middling 1/33554432c, and 1/33554432c. Middling 1/67108864c, and 1/67108864c. Middling 1/134217728c, and 1/134217728c. Middling 1/268435456c, and 1/268435456c. Middling 1/536870912c, and 1/536870912c. Middling 1/1073741824c, and 1/1073741824c. Middling 1/2147483648c, and 1/2147483648c. Middling 1/4294967296c, and 1/4294967296c. Middling 1/8589934592c, and 1/8589934592c. 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Middling 1/590295810358705651712c, and 1/590295810358705651712c. Middling 1/1180591620717411303424c, and 1/1180591620717411303424c. Middling 1/2361183241434822606848c, and 1/2361183241434822606848c. Middling 1/4722366482869645213696c, and 1/4722366482869645213696c. Middling 1/9444732965739290427392c, and 1/9444732965739290427392c. Middling 1/18889465931478580854784c, and 1/18889465931478580854784c. Middling 1/37778931862957161709568c, and 1/37778931862957161709568c. Middling 1/75557863725914323419136c, and 1/75557863725914323419136c. Middling 1/151115727451828646838272c, and 1/151115727451828646838272c. Middling 1/302231454903657293676544c, and 1/302231454903657293676544c. Middling 1/604462909807314587353088c, and 1/604462909807314587353088c. Middling 1/1208925819614629174706176c, and 1/1208925819614629174706176c. Middling 1/2417851639229258349412352c, and 1/2417851639229258349412352c. Middling 1/4835703278458516698824704c, and 1/4835703278458516698824704c. Middling 1/9671406556917033397649408c, and 1/9671406556917033397649408c. Middling 1/19342813113834066795298816c, and 1/19342813113834066795298816c. Middling 1/38685626227668133590597632c, and 1/3868562622766813359059763



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